Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XI.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1829. [NUMBER 2,052.

PROCLAMATION.

BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal delivery will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Wednesday the Fourteenth day of October next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries; Trespasses and other Crimes. and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs. and Oppressions, had, done. and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependant upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this Twenty-Eight day of September in the Ninth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

HENRY WILLIS,
SHERIFF.

ફોર્બ્સ-નાંમુ

(શ્રી-મુમ્બઇમાં)શ્રી-મુંબઇનાં-શરીફ્રનેફ્રી ફ્રંમ્ર-શામેસોય-તેથી-કુું-શરીફ્ર- ખબરફ્રીમાંથી-જાફ્રેર-કરૂંયજે-શ્રી મુંમબઇની-જુડીકટર ની-ફ્રપરીમ્ર-ફ્રોરટ-આગલ-શરેંનબેશશે-જે-ઉમાણેફ્રોરટ-મરેય-તેજ-વેફ્રેરમોશ્રી-મુમ્બઇ નાં-ફ્રોટ-મધે-છુમ્વારને-દીને-તારીખ- ૧૪ શ્રી-આવતા-એકટોબર-મફ્રીનાંનીમે- કલાક- ૧૧ નાં-પેફ્રલે-પોહોરનાં-રેશંન-મરાશે*

અને-તજ-જગો-ઉપર-તેજ-વેલાફ્રે-આડમી રાલટી-રેશંન-ટિલેજે-દરીઆવરદી-ખાનાંજાને આવની-શના-બેશશે-શારાફ્રુફ્રે-જેફોજ-માણ શની-ટંનટી-અથવા-ખુંન-અથવા- વાંફ્રાણ ઓની-ચોરી-અથવા-દરીઆનાં- ચાંચીઆ-ચો રો-અથવા-તરફ્રટ-અથવા-ફ્રરફ્રે- બીજા-તફ્ર શીરનો-દાવો-ફ્રોમે-તેફ્રનો- નેમાવ-છાંડે*

અને-કુું-શરીફ્ર-ખબર-ફ્રીમાંથી-આપુ મજ-જફ્રોજ-માણ્રશનો-ટંટો- ફ્રમા-ચોરી- ફ્રમા-ખુન-ફ્રમા-તરફ્રટ-ફ્રીમા- ફ્રરમેફ્રફ્રંજ- બીજા-તફ્રશીરનો-દાવો-ફ્રોમે-તે-માણ્રશ-પી નાનો-મુદો-પરો-ફ્રરવા-શાફ્રુ- જેદાફ્રાડો- ઉપર-આપલોછે-તે-દાફ્રાડે -તમા- ઉપર- છાપે લા-ઉમાણે-નાફ્રા-તેફ્રનાં-ગુવાફ્રી-અગાર-શા ફ્રદી-આપે-અને-પોતે-ફ્રાજર-થામે-અનુ-મા ણશે-ફ્રોરટનાં- ફ્રોફ્રંમ- વગારફ્રોરટમાંથી- જામે-નફ્રી—તારીખ- ૨૮ મી- શપટેમબર- તમા-અંગરજનાં-પાદશાફ્રુ- મીથાજુ-વરશ- નવમુ*

હેનરી-વીલીશ-
શરીફ્ર*

CARD.

Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy.

BEGS leave to announce to his Customers, Ladies and Gentlemen, both of the Presidency and of Outstations, that he has moved his shop to a house formerly occupied by Mr. R. WHITE, Cabinet Maker, opposite Messrs. HIGGS and BRIGGS, where he will Expose for Sale his Millinery.

Bombay, September 30th, 1829.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT Petitions have been presented to the Court for relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay for the several persons undermentioned, all Prisoners in the Goal of Bombay viz.

ILARIO DE SOUZA, formerly of Green Railing Street within the Fort.

BUDOODIN MAHOMEDBHOY, formerly of Bhoosar Street, in the Market, without the Fort.

VINOBA RAMCHUNDERJEE, formerly residing at Pallow, without the Fort.

SYRANG ADAM and ABBA, formerly residing near Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort.

JOHN CAW,
Clerk

No. 10 RAMPART ROW,
24th September 1829.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Schedules of the Debts and Effects in terms of the Act of Parliament have been filed in my office by the following Insolvents viz,

ILARIO DE SOUZA,
BUDOODIN MAHOMEDBHOY,
VINOBA RAMCHUNDERJEE,
SYRANG ADAM ABBA,
AND
LUCKMIDASS VISRAM,

JOHN CAW,
Clerk.

No. 10 RAMPART ROW,
24th Sep. 1829.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT by order of Court of date the 21st day of September Instant the Petitions of the several Insolvents undermentioned are set down for Hearing on the third Monday in October next (i. e.) the 19th day of October viz.

SHAUL AHMED BIN SHAIK ALLY PINDAY.
NASSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE,
MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE,
ESMALJEE HUSSONJEE,
AND
JUMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE,

JOHN CAW,
Clerk.

No. 10 RAMPART ROW,
29th September, 1829.

NOTICE,

AGREEABLE to the Advertisement which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 26th ultimo.—Mr. EDWARD LLOYD, having made every necessary arrangement intends opening his SCHOOL from the 1st Proximo, at No. 6 Meadows Street, opposite Messrs. HIGGS AND BRIGGS'S, for the instruction of Children in the English Language.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS.

Reading per Mensem.....Rs 5.
Ditto. and Writing Ditto..... ,, 7.
Ditto. Ditto. and Arithmetic Do. ,, 10.

Those parents who may be pleased to place their Children under the care of Mr. E. LLOYD, may rely upon every attention being paid to their instruction,—Children to find their own Books and Stationary.

Mr. E. L. will also be happy to receive young Men after 4 o'Clock, who are desirous of learning Navigation &c. &c.

Mr. E. LLOYD, also begs to announce that he can procure Books of Instruction suited to the abilities of such Children as may be placed under him, on very reasonable terms.

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

TO LET.

FROM the 15th November next, a HOUSE in Rampart-row. Apply to Messrs. SAUNDERS and CO.

Bombay, 30th September, 18[illegible]

THIS DAY,

Wednesday the 30th Instant.

FRITH Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

A QUANTITY of Portuguese Foolscap Paper, and South American Chocolate, lately landed in a damaged state from the Barque *Clorinda*, from Rio de Janeiro.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Cutlery, Consisting of Table Knives and Forks, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, &c., Men's Cotton Socks and Stockings, Europe Canvas and light Sail Cloth, Russia Duck, Glass Ware, Jams, Jellies, Turbans, Garden Seeds, Burgundy, and at Noon a neat Buggy.

AND AT 12 O'CLOCK.

On SATURDAY next the 3rd Prox

They will put up an Invoice of superior SADDLERY, by HUGH MCLACHLIN, consisting of the usual assortment; and a few fresh HAMS, recommended to the notice of Familie's and Messes with other Articles that may offer.

And to close an account Eight Hhds. and one Butt of HODGSONS PALE ALE well deserving the attention of Families and Messes.

Nesbit Lane, 30th September, 1829.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
AT
Frith Bomanjee & Co's
THE FOLLOWING SUPERIOR
PIANO FORTES,
VIZ,

A SQUARE Piano Forte by Wilkinson with Spare Springs, just landed.....Rs 600,
A Ditto..do. by Butcher.... 650,
A Ditto..do. by Kirkman.... 400.

They are also desired to treat for the Sale of a Superior Grand Sostenut Piano Forte by Mott, maker to His Majesty: which has been eighteen months in the country. and was constructed purposely for this climate, price Rs 1800.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of well match'd DUN PONIES run well in double or single HARNESS for particulars apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO.

Nesbit Lane, 30th September, 1829.

NOTICE.

MR. MC'VEIGH, being about to proceed to Europe by an early opportunity, requests that all persons who may have claims against him, will present them for settlement on or before the 31st proximo; and all persons indebted to Mr. MCVEIGH, are requested to pay the amount of their respective debts forthwith.

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS,
OF
Messrs. PATRICK STEWART and CO.
A FASHIONABLE
STANHOPE,
LATELY IMPORTED.

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

Advertisement.

THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE beg leave to inform the Public that they have received their Annual Supply of BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, and the BOOKS and TRACTS on the Society's Ordinary and Supplemental Catalogues.

They have for Sale some copies of Bishop Mant's Edition of the Book of Common Prayer, and a few Bibles and Prayer Books in superior bindings sent out by the Bookseller's,

The following are the Prices at which the above Bibles and Prayer Books are sold by the Committee Viz.

Bishop Mant's Family Bible large paper Russia.....	Rs	120.
Ditto Ditto, Medium Ditto..	"	80.
Ditto, Prayer Book 4to....	"	50.
Ditto Ditto. 2 Vols, Russia Gilt.....	"	27.
Ditto Ditto. Calf.....	"	18.
Bookseller's Bible.....	"	10.
Ditto Ditto.....	"	12.
Prayer Book.....	"	6.
Ditto Ditto.....	"	8.

Applications for books are requested to be made to the SECRETARY or to MR. C. MARSHALL, the Clerk at St. Thomas's Church.

T. CARR,
SECRETARY.

BOMBAY,
26th September, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On THURSDAY the 8th October.
In consequense of Thursday next being a Native Holiday.
Piece Goods, &c.

CONSISTING of Ladies White Dresses, Work Strips, Silk Stockings, and Socks, Bonnets, Bundry Turbans, Haversacks; together with Plated Cruet and Egg Stands, Double Branch Wall Shades, Gold and Gilt Bracelets, Razors, &c. a quantity of Household Furniture belonging a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

Meadows Street, 30th September, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A SMART Bay SADDLE HORSE, 7 years old 14 hand highs, parted with for no fault.—Price Rs 400.

Meadows Street, 30th September. 1829.

FOR SALE
A VERY HANDSOME
CHESNUT PONY,
WITH SADDLE & BRIDLE
PRICE Rs 80.

THE owner having no further use for him, for particulars enquire of the PRINTER of this Paper at the GAZETTE OFFICE,

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

A CARD,

THOMAS MCCARTHY Esq. continues to receive Pupils in the BOMBAY COMMERCIAL AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY, near Breach Candy.—Terms as per former Advertisements.

Crow's Nest, Breach Candy, 30th Sept. 1829.

Mr. George Higgs.

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform his Friends, and the Public in General, that he has recommenced business as HORSE AGENT, and VETERINARIAN; and trusts from many years experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to such Gentlemen as may favor him with their commands in either Line.

Mr. HIGGS pledges himself to confine his future dealings to acting as Broker between his Customers and the Dealers, and to selling Cattle on Commission, for those who employ him in that way: and he begs to assure Gentlemen at a distance who may intrust him with Commissions for the purchase of Horses, that the strictest possible attention will be paid to instructions received on that head; and in securing and despatching the Cattle,

Commission for purchasing all Horses for Gentlemen at a distance agreeably to instructions.....Rs 50 each.

Charge on Horses or Vehicles sold on Commission..... 5 per cent.

For purchasing horses on account of Gentlemen on the spot, previously approved of by them.... 30 each.

Purchasing pairs to match, for draft..... 50 each.

For giving an opinion in regard to the soundness, &c. &c. of Horses, without being employed to purchase..... 20 each.

Mr. HIGGS also intends receiving Horses at Livery for the purpose of being physicked, bled, &c. &c., at the same rates as formerly charged by him; so soon as he has procured premises fit for the reception of such; in the mean time he may be addressed or spoken with at his House in Girgaum,

Mr. HIGGS takes this opportunity of offering his respectful thanks to those Gentlemen who formerly honored him with their support, and trusts by every exertion and assiduity on his part, to merit a continuance of their Custom and favor.

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

Messrs. Forbes & Co.

HAVE received per "*Valleyfield*" and "*Isabella*," some choice old Particular MADEIRA, from Messrs. KEIRS and Co., GORDON, DUFF and Co. and MURDOCK, YUILLE and Co. which is for Sale at their Godowns, at,

Rs 650 per Pipe.
350 per Hhd.
180 per Quarter Cask.

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

FRENCH WINES

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Imported per HEBE from Bordeaux, the following superior well Flavored

WINES,

VIZ.

LAFITTE Claret per dozen Case.....	Rs	20
Leoville Claret per doz. Case.		18
St. Julien ditto per ditto ditto.		14
Medoc..... per ditto ditto.		12
Sauterne..... per ditto ditto.		14 @ 15
Old Hock.... per ditto ditto.		40

TERMS OF SALE, CASH,

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

TO BE SOLD.
BY AUCTION ON THE
Custom House Bunder.
AT NOON
On FRIDAY, the 2nd October.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
UNDERWRITERS.
ABOUT
15 fathom of Chain Cable
AND
60 ditto of 7 In: Hawser.

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Saunders & Co.

IMPORTED PER ISABELLA.

LONDON Particular MADEIRA WINE from KEIRS AND CO.

Pipes each.....	Rs	700
Hhds. each.....	"	375
Brandy in Hds. from HARPER AND BELL at per Gallon...	"	3¼

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

FOR SALE.
AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. SAUNDERS AND CO.

A FASHIONABLE [illegible]on built Cheroshete.....Price Rs 2500.
2 Pony Phaetons each..... 800

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

Broadwood's
COTTAGE AND SQUARE
PIANO FORTES,
FOR SALE
AT THE OFFICE OF
Messrs. Saunders & Co.

Bombay, 30th September, 1829

FOR SALE.

TWO New Double Barrelled GUNS on an improved principle, made by FORSYTH London, complete in Cases with 3000 Copper Caps in each.

Two Pipes of choice Old Particular MADEIRA, from Messrs. Murdock Yuith and Co.

IMPORTED PER ISABELLA.

Apply to Captain BOUCHIER, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 30th September, 1829

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT a large new Family Dwelling House, consisting of Five Stories, with appurtenances, situate at No. 4. Rampart-row, within the Fort belonging to Byramjee Cowasjee, Parsee Merchant, of Bombay, will be disposed of by PUBLIC SALE on Monday, the 5th October next, at 4 o'Clock, on the Premises, by FRITH OMANJEE and CO.

Any Person willing to purchase the same by private contract, may obtain Particulars by application to Byramjee Cowasjee, or Dadabhoy Merwanjee or of FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO., any time before the 5th of October.

Conditions of sale, The purchaser to pay 10 per cent on the day of Sale; and the remainder to be paid in One Month from the date of such sale. The expenses of the Deed of Conveyance to be paid by Vendee, the Vendor only to execute the said; —and after receiving the value, the Premises will be delivered over to the Purchaser.

N. B. The House has not been (since built) unoccupied, and is now in the possession of the General Post Office.

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

પખર•ડીઆથી•આવીએ[illegible]*

ફિ•મીહેદુ•નવુ•ફખીલદારને•રેહેવા•લાફિનુ•ઘેહેર પાચ•માલનુ•જેફંહ•ફેનેલગાનુ હોઈ ત•શાડિ•શ્રી•ફોટમાં•ફાટફોટે•નંમ્બર• ૪ નુ•તે•શ્રી•ચુંમ્બખડવાલો• વેપારી•પારશી• ખેરાંમજી•ફાવશજીનુછે•તે•શીમ્બવારે•તારીખ• ૫ મી•અકટીબર• આવતા•ફ્રીનાંનીડિ•ફલા ફ• ૪ નાં•જાંહાં•મીલફતછે•તાંહાંજ•ફરીય• તથા•ખફમ્પનજીની•ફંમ્પનીનાં•જાહેર•લીલાઉ• ફરીને•વેચશે*

ફિ•ઘેહેર•હરફિ• ફોઈ•ઘેહેર•મેલે•વેચાનુ•લેવાનુ•થાડુ•ફરવા•ચાહતા•હોઈતો•તેની ચોફશ•ખાતરી ખેહેરાંમજી•ફાવશજીને•અઠાર•દાદાલાઇ•મેરવાંનજીને• અથવા•ફરીય•તથા•ખફમ્પનજીની• ફંમ્પનીને• મલેઆથી•હર ફિ•વખતે•તારીખ• ૫ મી•અકટીબરની•અગાઉ•માલુમ•પડશે*

વેચાણાની•પોલી•જે•ખરીદદારે•વેચાણને દાહાડે•ફકડે•ટકા• ૧૦ પગાર•ફરવાને•ખાફીનાં• નાણાં•વેચાણનાં•દી[illegible]

મદીનાંમાં•પગાર•ફરવાં• તથા•દીડ•અગાર ખત•ફરવાનો•ખરચ• વેચાતુ•લેનારે•આપવો• તથા•વેચનારે•દીડ•અગાર•ખત•ઉપર•ખિલી• શદ્દી•ફરી•આપશે•તથા• નાણાં•ખપ્યાં•પુરાં• લીધા•પછી•ઘેહેર• ખરીદદારને હવાલે•ફરશે ફિ ઘેહેર•જે•દાહાડેથી• ખાંધેલુછે•તે•દી નથી•ખાલી•રહીઉ•નથી•તે• હવડાં•જંનરલ• પોશટ•આપીશ•વાલાનાં•હુશતફમાંછે*

તારીખ• ૨૬ મી•શપટેમ્બર• ૧૮૨૯

For Freight or Passage to Liverpool.
THE BRIG
TURNERS. A. I.
J. GILL, COMMANDER.

TO sail on or about the 18th October. Apply to OWEN, CALDECOTT and CO.

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

For Freight and Passengers to London.
THE FINE TEAK SHIP
HERO OF MALOWN,
OF 500 TONS,
CAPTAIN J. L. STUDD,
OF THE H. C. S.

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London about the middle of October.

Apply to CAPTAIN STUDD at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO. where plans of the Cabins may be had.

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

For Bengal Direct.
THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP
HYDERY,

E. D. O. EALES, COMMANDER,

TO sail in a few days. For Freight or Passage Apply to the COMMANDER, or EDULJEE FRAMJEE.

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

For Passage to London.
THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP
CHILDE HAROLD,
OF 600 TONS.
W. W WEST, R. N.
COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched on 1st November. This Ship has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen on application at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

For Freight & Passage
TO LONDON, AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
THE
LADY RAFFLES
OF 650 TONS,
CAPTAIN TUCKER.

WILL be dispatched 1st December, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs ADAM, SKINNER and CO.

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

THE CHARLES KERR,
OF 550 TONS,
CAPTAIN BRODIE.

WILL follow the Lady Raffles towards the end of January. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO.

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

FOR SALE
at the Gazette Office.
The 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Parts of Maryat's
CODE OF SIGNALS,
For the Merchant's Service.

LITHOGRAPHED on fine English letter paper, from the latest London Edition, the numbers carried up to 9876.

IN A VERY NEAT BINDING

PRICE RUPEES TEN.

Passage to London and the Cape of Good Hope,
THE FAST SAILING RIVER BUILT SHIP
ISABELLA, A. I.
BURTHEN 600 TONS,
WILLIAM BOURCHIER,
COMMANDER.

CARRIES a Surgeon, will sail positively the first week in D[illegible] and call on the Malabar Co[illegible] for Passengers. This Ship is expre[illegible] fitted up for Passengers; plans of h[illegible] may be had and further particula[illegible] on applying to Capt. BOURC[illegible] the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CA[illegible]ER and CO.

Bombay, 30th September, 1829.

Notices.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, the following Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829.....	5	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Respondentia Bonds each.....	1	"
Policies of Insurance do.....	1	"
Sheet Almanac for 1829.....	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading do.....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.....	"	2

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed, on moderate terms.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithographed copies of the,
REVISED TARIFF.
And tables of the value of Currency, receivable in payment of the Bombay Customs.

Gazette Office, 30th September, 1829.

BOMBAY.
Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. H. Stiles, 2d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. F. H. Brown, 23rd Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. H. Brown, 23rd do.
DEPARTURES. - Lieut. A. S. Hawkins, Staff.
Lieut. Alex. Burnes, Pol. Dept.
Ensign W. B. Ponsonby, 24th Regt.
Lieut. G. A. Hughes, 15th Regt.
Ensign W. Robertson, 15th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.
BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 26th.—Brig Capricorn, (Free Trader). Robt. Smith Master, from London, left the Downs 24th May, arrived at the Isle of France 31st August and sailed the following Day.

Do.—Portuguese Grab Brig Palin, Razebally Bhoy Meya Nacqudah, from Mosambique 2d August.

27th.—Ship Childe Harold, W. W. West Master, from Mauritius 3d Sept.

Passengers per Capricorn.—James Stedman' Cadet.

Per Childe Harold.—J. D. Nicol Esq. Merchant, W. S. Saunders Esq. Merchant, Mrs. Saunders, Miss Saunders, John Ritchie Esq. Merchant Mons Longlois, and Do. Mons. Fabri,

Departures.

SEPT. 27th.—Arab Ship Melleckel Bhur, Mahomed Rajub Nacqudah, to Calcutta

28th.—The Hon,ble Company's Brig of War Euphrates, Lieut. E. Wybard Commander, to Malabar Coast.

Ships Loading.

ENGLISH.—Hero of Malown for London; Eleanor for Madras: Clorinda, for Brazils; Constance for Mauritius, Hydery for Bengal; Shaul Hamed for Persian Gulph.

FRENCH — La Clarisse and Hebe for Bordeaux.

ARAB.—Monsory for Persian Gulph; and Nusrutshaw for Ditto.

List of Shipping in the Harbour.

FREE TRADERS.—Edward, Clorinda, Turners Eleanor, Pomona, Hero of Malown, Isabella, Dorothy, Linnæus, Capricorn, and Child Harold.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Carron, Glenelg, Sulimany, Cornwallis, Good Success, Constance, Hydery and Shaul-Hamed.

FRENCH.—La Clarisse and Hebe.

AMERICAN.—Nereus.

ARAB—Monsoory, and Nusrutshaw.

H. C. CRUIZERS.—Benares, and Thetis.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

Birth.

At Dhoncallee, near Tannah, on the 27th Sept. the Lady of V. C. Kemball, Esq. of a Son.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Correspondence.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

To,

The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir.

[redacted] numerous plans which have been lately given to the public, if suggesting no material improvements to those of "ONE OF 1809" [redacted]till been most beneficial in leading to much useful investigation of the feasibilities of the Fund's eventual establishment.—A very [redacted]tant doubt however has been agitated in the widely differing computations of the average of life, which have been set forth.—The [redacted]ectness of those of "ONE OF 1809" appears absolutely requisite to ensure the Fund's stability upon his plan, (Table E;) and though [redacted]m of opinion that the result of 12 years will sufficiently prove his correctness, I think it of the greatest consequence that the Fund [redacted]ld not be left to depend upon an *uncertainty*, if it can be established upon *sure* data. The *expectation* of its stability will not be [redacted]cient!—The *conviction* of it, will be sure to gain it the support required. Under this impression I have drawn up the following [redacted]computing the average age of each subscriber on retiring at 41 Years, and his expectation of life at 23 Years.—I have fixed the [redacted]22 Years Service as that which shall entitle a Subscriber to the benefit of the retiring pension, as I think this will be more ge[redacted]proved by the Army than 25 Years.—The 1st January of each Year is the fixed date of all retirements; minimun to be paid up [redacted]te, and the first Years annuity to fall due on the 1st January of the year following. Subscriptions supposed to commence on the 1st January 1830. The whole Army supposed Subscibers.

Plan A.

The Hon'ble Company, supposed to receive the funds; allow 8 per cent interest; furnish annuities at Rs 9. per £ Stg.——— Annuities to be £ 300 per annum. Annuitants limited at the discretion of the Fund's Directors.

	Subscriptions.					Minimum.		Computed Total of Subscription by each.			
	Assumed Number of Subscribers.	Rates of per Centage.	Amount of each Subscription per month.	Total of Subscriptions per month.	Total Annually.	Year.	£ 300 per Annum.	Rank.	No. of Years.	Amount.	Total.
HORSE ARTILLERY & CAVALRY.			Rs qs. rs.	Rs qr. rs.	Rs qr. rs.					Rs qr. rs.	Rs qr. sr.
						1832	Rs 13000				
						1833	12400				
Lieutenant Colonels	4	10	94 3 30	379 1 20	4551 2 40	1834	11800				
Majors	4	7	54 1 79	217 3 16	2613 1 92	1835	11200				
Captains	20	4	20 3 26	416 1 20	4995 2 40	1836	10600				
Lieutenants	34	3	10 . . .	340 . . .	4080 . . .	1837	10000	As Ens.	4	172 3 20	
Cornets	8	2	5 3 14	46 1 12	555 1 44	1838	9400	" Lieut.	9	725 3 4	
						1839	8800	" Capt.	8	1424 2 56	
GOLUNDAUZE, FOOT ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.						1840	8200	" Maj.	1	533 1 60	
								Total in..	22	. . . . .	2856 2 40
Lieutenant Colonels	5	10	82	410 . . .	4920 . . .	1841	7600				
Majors	5	7	44 1 80	222 1 . .	2667 . . .	1842	7000				
Captains	25	4	15 2 56	391 . . .	4692 . . .	1843	7000				
1st Lieutenants	38	3	7 . . 8	266 3 4	3201 . . 48	1844	7000				
2nd Lieutenants	8	2	3 3 36	30 2 88	368 2 56	1845	7000				
						1846	7000				
INFANTRY.											
[redacted]nt Colonels	28	10	82	2296	27552 . .	1847	7000				
[redacted]	28	7	44 1 80	1244 2 40	14935 . . 80	1848	7000				
Captains	140	4	14 3 36	2077 2 40	24931 . . 80	1849	7000				
Lieutenants	224	3	6 2 88	1505 1 12	18063 1 44	1850	7000				
Ensigns	56	2	3 2 40	201 2 40	2419 . . 80	1851	7000				
						1852	7000				
						1853	7000	Minium to be paid up by each on retiring (whatever the amount of Subscription			7000 . . .
Grand Total			Rs 120545 3 40			1854	7000				
								Total Subscribed by each		Rs	9856 2 40

Cr. **RETIRING FUND.** Dr.

Year.	Number of Annuitants.	Funded Capital.	Minimums.	Subscriptions.	Interest on Funded Capital.	Interest on Minimums.	Interest on Subscriptions.	Total.	Pensions at £ 300.	Secretary's Establishment.	Interest on Pensions.	Interest on Sty. Esta.	Total.	Balance.
1831	....	.....	.....	110000	.....	....	4787	114787	.....	3000	.....	129	3129	111658
1832	....	111658	65000	110000	8932	5200	4787	305577	.....	3000	.....	129	3129	302448
1833	5	302448	62000	110000	24195	4960	4787	508390	13500	3000	1080	129	17709	490681
1834	10	490681	59000	110000	39254	4720	4787	708442	27000	3000	2160	129	32289	676153
1835	15	676153	56000	110000	54092	4480	4787	905512	40500	3000	3240	129	46869	858643
1836	20	858643	53000	110000	68691	4240	4787	1099361	54000	3000	4320	129	61449	1037912
1837	25	1037912	50000	110000	83032	4000	4787	1289731	67500	3000	5400	129	76029	1213702
1838	30	1213702	470[redacted]	110000	97096	3760	4787	1476345	81000	3000	6480	129	90609	1385736
1839	35	1385736	440[redacted]	110000	110858	3520	3787	1658801	94500	3000	7560	129	105189	1553712
1840	40	1553712	410[redacted]	110000	124296	3280	4717	1837075	108000	3000	8640	129	119769	1717306
1841	45	1717306	38000	110000	137384	3040	4787	2010517	121500	3000	9720	129	134349	1876168
1842	50	1876168	35000	110000	150093	2800	4787	2178848	135000	3000	10800	129	148929	2029919
1843	55	2029919	35000	110000	162393	2800	4787	2344899	148500	3000	11880	129	163509	2181399
1844	60	2181390	35000	110000	174511	2800	4787	2508488	162000	3300	12960	129	178089	2330390
1845	65	2330399	35000	110000	186431	2800	4787	2669417	175500	3000	14040	129	192669	2476748
1846	70	2476748	35000	110000	198139	2800	4787	2827474	189000	3000	15120	129	207249	2620225
1847	75	2620225	35000	110000	209618	2800	4787	2982430	202500	3000	16200	129	221829	2760601
1848	80	2760601	35000	110000	220848	2800	4787	3134030	216001	3000	17280	129	236409	2897627
1849	85	2897627	35000	110000	231810	2800	4787	3282024	229500	3000	18360	129	250989	3031035
1850	90	3031035	35000	110000	242482	2900	4787	3426104	243000	3000	19440	129	265569	3160535
1851	95	3160535	35000	110000	252842	2800	4787	3565964	256500	3000	20520	129	280149	3285815
1852	100	3285815	35000	110000	262865	2800	4787	3701267	270000	3000	21600	129	294729	3406538
1853	105	3406538	35000	110000	272523	2800	4787	3831648	283500	3000	22680	129	309309	3522339
1854	110	3522339	35000	110000	281787	2800	4787	3956713	297000	3000	23760	129	323889	3632824
1855	115	3632824	.....	110000	290625	....	4787	4038236	310500	3000	24840	129	338469	3699767
1856*	....	3699767												

1856.—The Fund attains its maximum of expence—with a surplus of receipts above disbursements of Rs. 62156. In cases of 5 Vacancies not occurring the annuitants remain limited at 115,—till they do.

The rates of subscription above suggested are perhaps as fair as any that can be fixed upon, increasing with the increasing income of each grade, so as to make the contribution easy to all, and fixed at the highest, when the risk becomes scarcely any thing of sharing the final benefit of the retiring pension.—Every Major in the Service Commands his Regiment, So that the encrease of from 4 to 7 per Cent is decidedly fair when the difference in the receipts is considered.—The fixed minimum to be paid up by each on retiring is Rs. 7000. Whatever the amount of subscription paid—the advantage of this rule, is that the amount of receipts of each year is ascertained beyond a doubt, and that it becomes the interest of every subscriber to avail himself of the opportunity of retiring as soon as it offers, since he continues otherwise to pay on his subscription, Year after Year, without gaining any superior benefit.—I have given Rs. 10000 annually from the amount of subscriptions to meet the chances of non receipts from Subscribers on furlough to Europe—the refunding the subscriptions to such as retire from the Service on account of ill-health; Non-Subscribers. &c &c.

Upon the whole, if those calculations are found correct, they will perhaps be esteemed more advisable to commence the RETIRING FUND upon, than those which afford a larger annuity upon a *probable* but still *doubtful* data, since they leave no cause of apprehension of the Funds ever falling short, under any contingency.

I remain

Your obedient Servant

FIDUS.

* It may be considered, whether the plan of filling-up vacancies as they occur amongst the Annuitants [redacted] re advantageous to the Army than that of waiting until the computed period of the Fund's attaining its maximum of 115.— If so, the [redacted] afe provided the total of Annuitants is limited to this number.—For instance, if one of the first 5 Annuitants die the first Year, there m[redacted] ear following; and where is the necessity of waiting 22 Years before this vacancy is filled up?

[redacted]

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23D SEPT. 1829.

No. 344 of 1829.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the staff salary of Rupees 5 per mensen be established for the situation of Hospital orderly in a Native Regt. in addition to the Regimental pay of the individual holding the appointment.

No 345 of 1829.—Cadet Albert Vaillant for the Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon John Bourchier M. D. having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Isabella on the 11th instant and produced the Certificates of their respective appointments to this Establishment, they are admitted accordingly into the service from that date, the Cadet being promoted to Ensign, and the dates of their Commissions being left for future adjustment.

Captain G. I. C. Paul of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry, and Lieutenant R. Foster of the Engineers, have returned to their duty by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank by the ship Isabella which arrived at Bombay on the 11th instant.

Bombay Castle, 23d September 1829.

No. 346 of 1829.—The General Prize Committee being prepared to receive and pass claims for payment on account of the Deccan Prize Fund designated "Constructive Capture" agreeably to the General Order by Government dated 7th July last, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct its distribution according to the following scale.

Table shewing the amount of each Share.

	Rs.	Annas.	Pice	£.	s.	d.
Brigadier General	17426	2	5	1488	9	8
Colonel	4970	7	4	595	7	10¼
Lieutenant Colonel	4182	4	5	357	4	8½
Majors, &c	2788	2	11	238	3	1¾
Captains, &c	1391	1	5	119	1	6¼
Subalterns, &c	697	0	8	59	10	9¼
Troop Qr. Mr. &c	174	4	2	14	17	5¼
Staff Serjeant, &c.	34	13	7	2	19	6¼
Serjeant	23	3	9	1	19	8¼
Rank and File	11	9	10	0	19	10
Subedar	69	11	3	5	19	0¼
Jemedar	23	3	9	1	19	8¼
Havildaurs	11	9	10	0	19	10
Naiques, Drummers, &c.	7	11	11	0	13	2¼

Bombay Castle, 23d September, 1829.

No 347 of 1829.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army the following extracts of letters from the Hon'ble Court of Directors in the Military Department.

Letter, 27th March, 1829.

4th. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz.

Lieut. E. Percy Brett.
Captain W. Hamond.
Captain C. Benbow.

5th. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment, to remain in this Country for the periods stated against their respective names viz.

Lieut. H. W. Trevelyan; until the sailing of the first Company's Bombay Ships in January next.

Major James Elder, for the further period of six months.

13th. Lieutenants Thos Stalker and Geo. B. Harrison have received our permission to return to their duty on your Establishment.

We have permitted Lieutenant J. S. Stevens, belonging to your Establishment to remain in Europe until the sailing of the first Company's Ships of the ensuing season.

15th We have permitted Surgeon Saml. Sproule, lately belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the Company's service from the 16th June, 1828.

Letter dated 24th April, 1829.

8th. We accordingly authorize you to fix the salaries of the Members of the Medical Board at rupees 25.666 per annum, and of superintending Surgeon at rupees 15.600 per annum, inclusive in both cases of Regimental pay and allowances.

9th. This arrangement is to have effect from the 1st January, 1828, the date when our orders of the 2d May 1827 took effect.

12th. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment viz.

Captain R. Meldrum.
Lieut. R. Foster.
Lieut. Hugh Grant.

13th Adverting to the detention on the yogage from your Presidency of the Ship "Duke of Bedford," on board of which Captains W. C. Illingworth and C. Newport of your Establishment arrived in this Country in charge of Invalids. We have extended the furlough of each of those Officers for a period of six months.

Letter dated 6th May, 1829.

2d. Having maturely considered all the circumstances of Lieutenant Colonel Elwood's case, and having adversed to the long and meritorious services of that Officer, and to the testimonials borne to his character, We direct that Lieutenant Colonel Elwood be placed on the Invalid Pension List at your Presidency.

3rd. We have permited Captain Geo J. C. Paul belonging to your Establishment to remain in this Country until the month of May instant.

Letter dated 13th May, 1829.

4th. On referring to your General Returns, perceive that your have mis-apprehended our Orders of 1823-24 as to the Establishment of the European Regiments at your Presidency. Those Orders have been correctly understood by the Government of Bengal and Madras and we desire that year European Regiments be accordingly organized on the scale fixed upon by other Presidencies, viz. Two Regiments, each of 5 Companies, with

80 Serjeants.
85 Corporals.
15 Drummers.
500 Privates per Regiment.

6th. Under the circumstances stated in the accompanying addresses from Lieutenant R. Mignan of your Establishment, We have permitted him to return to his duty over land.

9th. Assistant Surgeon Robt Liddell has received our permission to return to his duty on your Establishment.

10th. Major J. B. Dunsterville of your Establishment has been permitted to remain in this country until the sailing for your Presidency of the first Company's ship in January next.

II. We have permitted Mr. Thomas T. Mardon, late Member of the Medical Boord at your Presidency, to retire from the Company's service from the 3d. April, 1829.

Bombay Castle, 23d September, 1829.

No. 248 of 1829,---The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication in General Orders of the following extract (para. 3) of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 13th May last received by the Ship Isabella on the 10th instant.

Letter dated 13th May 1829.

3d- We have had under our consideration the amount of allowanees at present authorized for the Office of Deputy Inspector of Hospitals of H. M's. Forces at your Presidency, and we have now to inform you that we have arranged with His M's. Government that the pay and allowances of that Office shall be fixed at an aggregate of Rupees per mensem (1838.) One thousand eight hundred and thirty eight commencing from the date of the receipt of this Dispatch. This rate is to be inclusive of every allowance whatever, except that of the travelling Batta of Major whilst travelling on duty.

Bombay Castle, 25th September. 1829.

No. 349 of 1829.---Lieutenant A. Mc D Elder, of the 1st European Regiment is allowed to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills with leave of absence for twelve months for the benefit of his health.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Act. Chief Sect.

Exchange &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sight 1 | 8½
Bengal,.....at 30 days sight, 110 per 10
Madras,.....at 30 days sight, 100½ per 0 | 0

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 110 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Scs.
Unremittable do. 108 do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 112
Bombay, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by Rs.
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton. £2 | 10
China..... Per Candy, Nominal.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY,

Wednesday, September 30th 1829.

The following Shipping Intelligence was extracted from the latest Cape Papers that had reached the Isle of France previous to the sailing of the *Childe Harold* from thence.

Arrivals at St. Helena from Bombay.
1829 June 4th "E. S. Forbes" Chapman.
10th "Sesostris" (Capt. Riddell 10th N. I. died 21st April.)
14th "Malvina."
17th "Nithsdale."

H. M. Ship *Andromeda* arrived in Simon's Bay on the 25th July, and sailed again for England on the 4th August. The *Phœnix* from Ceylon to England was lost on the 19th July at the Cape. Crew and Passengers saved, as also 150 Tons of her cargo.

We have been requested to give insertion to the following correspondence.

TO

GEORGE WILLIS, ESQ.
Commanding the Captain Cook.

DEAR SIR,

Having now nearly completed our voyage, we desire, before we take our leave of you, to express the high sense which we entertain of your kind attention to all and each of us, during the period of our continuation on board the *Capt. Cook*, as also of the liberal treatment, which we have uniformly experienced from you since the time of our leaving Bombay.

Feeling confident as we do, that your desire has been to promote the comfort of every individual on board, we trust that it will afford you some gratification to learn, that your endeavours have not been in vain—we at the same time are aware, that no commendations of our's are needed to bear testimony to your character, which when known, cannot fail of being respected as it deserves, in justice to ourselves however, we think it necessary to state, that we feel truly grateful for your kindness, and that our most sincere good wishes for your welfare and happiness, shall ever attend you.

We remain Dear Sir,
Your much obliged Servants.
(Signed) C. J. DAWSON,
ROBT. DAWSON, *Capt.*
H. DAWSON, *Lieut. R. N.*
E. TOWNSEND, *C. S.*
T. GORDEN, *Lieut.*
W. POOLE, *Surgeon M. E.*
E. ELWALL, *Ensign.*

Ship Capt. Cook,
March 31st 1829.

It is with much pleasure that I return you my most grateful thanks for your kindness, in expressing the satisfaction you have received during your stay on board the "*Capt. Cook*" which I certainly attribute to the kind feeling which has existed amongst you, who have honored me by your letter, and wishing you every happiness.

I am
Your most Obliged Servant.
(Signed) GEO. WILLIS.

TO CAPT. DAWSON, and
Passengers on board the
Captain Cook.

April 1829.

We this day issue an extra half Sheet for the purpose of laying before our Readers a Second notice of Sir Walter Scott's last new Novel "ANN OF GEIERSTEIN," from the *London Literary Gazette.*

The Passages selected by the Editor of that Paper are really enchanting, and the perusal of them excites our astonishment at the unfailing powers of the great Author's Mind.

We republish from yesterday's Supplement to the *Bombay Courier* the following Government Notification, as it relates to a subject of very general interest and importance to all Residents in India.

Government Notification.

The Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following rules regarding overland packets, to be sent via the Red Sea to England, by the Company's Steamers.

1st. The overland postage to England chargeable at the Bombay Post Office, on all letters and packets to be sent by the Steamers is as follows:---

If the Letter or Packet weighs
not more than.....(1) One Rupee, Rs. 4.
If it weighs more than (1) One
Rupee but not more than..(2) Two Rupees ,, 8.
.....(2) Rs... (3) Three Rs. ,, 12.
and so forth, (4) four rupees for each additional rupee weight, up to (20) twenty rupees, beyond which weight no packet will be received.

2d. Letters or packets received at the Bombay Post Office from any part of India, bearing on them a certificate from the Post Office of the place stating that the postage to Bombay and the overland postage to England have been duly paid, and further specifying the amount thereof, will be duly forwarded by the Steamer.

3d. The packets will be made up and put on board the Steamer on the 15th of November; they will all be enclosed in envelope, directed to the Honorable the Court of Directors; but all letters not for the Honorable Court will be enclosed in an inner sealed packet addressed to the Post Master General in London, to whom they will be delivered without any further charge.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
THOS. WILLIAMSON,
Acting Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
20th September, 1829.

(From the COURIER.)

The following is a copy of the report of the Committee of the Privy Council, on the Habeas Corpus question referred from this Presidency.

PRESENT—Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Mr. Dynne, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Hobhouse, Sir John Beckett, Lord Chancellor, Lord Tenterden, Chief Justice Best, Lord Chief Baron, Sir J Nicholl, Sir C. Robinson.

The Solicitor General in attendance.

Council for Sir. J. P. Grant: the Common Serjeant, Mr. Alderson.

Council for Sir. John Malcolm: Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, Mr. Serjeant Spankie.

1st. Their Lordships agreed to report as their opinion to His Majesty, that the Writs of Habeas Corpus were improperly issued in the two cases referred to in the Petition.

2d. That the Supreme Court has no power or authority to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus except when directed either to a person resident within local limits wherein such Court has a general Jurisdiction, or to a person out of such local limits who is personally subject to the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

3d. That the Supreme Court has no power or authority to issue a Writ of Habeas Corpus to a Gaolar or Officer of a Court, as such Officer, the Court having no power to discharge a person imprisoned under the authority of a Native Court.

4th. That the Supreme Court is bound to notice the Jurisdiction of the Native Courts, without having the same specially set forth in the return of a Writ of Habeas Corpus.—*Sep.* 26.

The latest European Intelligence.

FROM THE BENGAL HURKARU.—SEP. 7.

3. June.—Sir Patrick Bellew has declined the contest for Louth, his brother however stands and will be opposed by Mr. Shiel.

Captain Sir E. Parry first Commissioner of the Australian Committee sails for New South Wales in the ship *William*, Capt. Young.

Lord E. Somerset succeeds Sir W. Clinton as Lieut General of the Ordnance.

Lieut. General Sir Fred[illegible] has been appointed Colonel of the 73d, vice Lord Harris deceased.

The Foreign news is unimportant.

4. The following may throw some light on the state of our relations with Russia:—

"FRONTIERS OF POLAND, MAY 10.—It is said there have been active negociations between Lord Heytesbury and Count Nesselrode respecting the blockade of the Dardanelles; that his Lordship, by order of his Government, requires the raising of the blockade, as injurious to the commerce of all Europe with the Levant, and unauthorized by the Treaty of the 6th of July, or in their subsequent arrangements. Count Nesselrode is reported to have answered that the state of war existing between Russia and the Porte, and the wish to induce the latter to yield to the proposals of the Allied Powers, and thereby restore peace to Europe, has necessitated the measure, and justified its continuance; that the Emperor had nothing more at heart than to join in the efforts of England and France to effect a durable peace in Europe, founded on the former treaties, and as far as is compatible with the honor and interest of his empire."

Drs. Chandler, Phillpots and Russell, are named as likely to succeed to the vacant See of Oxford.

Mr. W. L. Wellesley has been cast in the sum of £1000 for a libel, published some time since, in which he charged Sir W. De Crispigny with having committed incest and adultery.

Arrived off the Lizard on the 1st June, the H. C. S. *Lord Lowther*.

5. A report for some time in circulation of an intended levy of recruits in the Russian Empire, in the proportion of eight men to five hundred souls, is contradicted in the papers of this date. Though the losses of the Russians in the campaign against Turkey have been severe, the ordinary levies have been found sufficient to make them good, two or threefold.

Letters from Napoli confirm the accounts of the advantages gained by the Greeks in Lavidia under General Church. The Castle of Rumelia had fallen and Missolonghi was about to surrender.

The local intelligence given in the paper of this day is unimportant.

Limerick Papers state, that an invitation had been sent to Mr. V. Fitzgerald to offer himself for the County of Clare, but no answer had been received. In case he declined the contest, Lord James O'Brien was to be solicited to stand.

Arrived the *Arab*, Tenir from Batavia, the H. C. S. *Reliance* from China.

Parliamentary Reform.

June 3. The Marquess of Blandford brought forward his motion on the question of Parliamentary Reform in a long speech and concluded, by moving a string of Resolutions which went to declare, there existed a number of close or decayed, and of other boroughs, in which the number of electors was so small, as to render them liable to the influence of bribery; that such a system was disgraceful to the character of the House of Commons, destructive of the confidence of the people, and prejudicial to the best interests of the Country.

The motion was seconded by Mr O'Neil and on being put, there appeared for the motion.... 40
against it..... 114

Majority..... 74

East India Trade.

The Marquess of Landsdowne had on a former occasion stated it to be his intention, before the end of the present session, to move for certain documents, which were necessary to elucidate the subject of the Monopoly of the East India Company; upon which Parliament would soon be required to legistate. He intended to move for this information without pledging himself to any opinion on the subject, and in order merely that he and other Noble Lords might have the means of qualifying themselves for the approaching discussions of a subject of such vast importance. Seeing the Noble President of the Board of Controul in his place, he would now ask him, if it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to lay such Papers before the House. If it were so he should not wish to make his intended motion, as he knew that no motion he could make, would have the effect of bringing the required Papers before the House in so regular and complete a series, as if they were spontaniously offered by his Majesty's Ministers.

Lord Ellenborough had entertained the hope of being enabled to lay all the information in possession of Government, upon their Lordship's table before now. He had upon the occasion to which the Noble Marquess alluded, promised to do so during the present Session; the documents were not yet quite prepared, and he thought it better to delay the presentation for a few days in order that they might be laid before the House, all together and in a regular series.

The Marquess of Landsdowne than gave notice that on Thursday next, he should present a great number of Petitions upon the subject.

In the House of Commons several Petitions were presented against renewal of the East India Company's Charter.

5. On the 3d June in the House of Commons upon the motion of Sir J. Mackintosh, the Madras Register's Bill was postponed with a notice that it would be introduced in an amended form on the first day of the next session.

Suttees.

Mr. Tyler presented a Petition from Coventry against the practice of Suttees, complaining that they were carried on *under the Superintendance of Government and were a source of revenue to the Company.*

Lord Ashley denied that Sutte[illegible] superintended by the officers of Go[illegible] or, that the Company derived any reve[illegible] them!

After a few words from Mr. Hume and [illegible] Trant the Petition was ordered to be pri[illegible]

Mr. F. Buxton moved for certain r[illegible] relative to the suttees.

Sir Charles Forbes was satisfied tha[illegible] power of the Government in India coul[illegible] an end to the dreadful practice of bu[illegible] Hindoo Widows.

Lord Ashley said that the number of victi[illegible] had greatly decreased.

The returns were then ordered.

Mr. W. Wynn, gave notice that he [illegible] to-morrow present a petition from [illegible] Inhabitants of the East Indies on t[illegible] of their admission to Grand Juries.

6. On Friday June 5th, Lord [illegible]borough, laid upon the Table papers relating to the Commerce and Government of India.

The Marquess of Landsdowne, presented several petitions from some of the most important commercial houses in England, for the opening of the trade to the East Indies. He said he was desirous of laying these Petitions before the House at the same time when the Noble Lord (Ellenborough) by the command of his Majesty, and in compliance with the wishes of that House, laid upon their Table a great mass of documentary evidence upon the subject, which would inform their Lordships of every particular connected with the various discriptions of Trade carried on, not only with the East Indies but with China. Yet this documentary evidence, however complete it might be, would not be sufficient to enable their lordships without much oral information, to judge of the measures which might be necessary to insure to the inhabitants of the vast districts committed to their charge, advantage of the best internal government, that their character and condition admitted.

The Petitions were then read, and laid upon the Table.

The Marquess of Landsdown presented a petition from the town of Liverpool—praying for the opening of the [illegible] to India; he also presented petitions to the same effect from Wolverhampton and from the Chamber of Commerce Dublin, and moved that the Reports of the Committees which sat in 1820 and 1821, to enquire into the Trade with India and China, should be reprinted—Ordered.

India.

In the House of Commons on the same [illegible] Mr. Wynn presented a Petition from [illegible] Mahomedan and Hindoo inhabitants [illegible] cutta, praying that the natives of India might be admitted to serve on Grand Juries. The Right Honorable Gentleman supported the prayer of the Petition; every signature affixed to it was in English and on every occasion the natives evinced the utmost desire to prove themselves worthy of the privilege for which they petitioned. He was decidedly of opinion that the concession properly introduced would lead to the most beneficial results.

Mr. Whitmore supported the prayer of the petition, and advocated an open trade with India.

Lord Ashley was extremely desirous to see every plan adopted that could add to the comfort, and the prosperity of India.

Mr. Hume wished to see the prayer of the petition, adopted as it ought to be.

Mr. Fergusson bore testimony, on his own personal knowledge, to the great respectability of the petitioners. The present system of exclusion, was an invidous and impolitic one, and he thought the natives ought to be admitted on Grand Juries. *At present there were many things in the administration of Justice in India, which deserved consideration* and suggested the propriety, of a committee of inquiry, upon the subject, being appointed early next Session.

Sir Charles Forbes was glad to see any of the affairs of India received with so much attention by the House he was decidedly in favour of the prayer of the petition. He spoke on his own personal experience and was convinced, that the natives were fully capable of serving on all Juries. He had for a long period served on Grand Juries in India, and he had very often had cause to regret, that the natives were not eligible to the discharge of the same office.

Sir James Mackintosh expressed his satisfaction at the spirit which had been breathed throughout the conversation; he attributed much of the good connected with the Government of India to the influence of *public opinion in England*; there were however two great defects in it. The first was an excessive taxation, and the second a too great exclusion of the natives from public offices and duties. He had great satisfaction in hearing the progress of education was making, and attributed that happy effect and many other gratifying attractions, in a great measure to the admirable exertions of Mr. Elphinstone as Governor of Bombay. He had had an opportunity of noticing the character of the natives, and he had ever found them at least, as honest as the people of other countries.

After a few remarks from Dr. Phillimore and Mr. Warburton, and some in explanation from Sir Charles Forbes.—Mr. Stuart supported the petition, and bore testimony of the

(Continued in the Second Sheet.)

THIRD SHEET.]

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1829.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Ann of Geierstein.

[SECOND NOTICE]

Sir Walter Scott has again broken up untrodden ground, and again a rich harvest rewards the master's toil; and whether it be that he feels peculiarly at home in a land of "mountain wild and rushing flood," this tale of Switzerland is one of his very successful efforts. The period is admirably calculated for historical painting.

"The events are fixed, by historical date, to the middle of the fifteenth century.—hat important period, when chivalry still shone with a setting ray, soon about to be totally obscured; in some countries, by the establishment of free institutions; in others, by that of arbitrary power, which alike rendered useless the interference of those redressers of wrongs, whose only warrant of authority was the sword. Amid the general light which had recently shone upon Europe, France, Burgundy, and Italy, but more especially Austria, had been made acquainted with the character of a people, of whose very existance they had before been scarcely conscious. It is true, that the inhabitants of those countries which lie in the vicinity of the Alps, that immense barrier, were not ignorant, that notwithstanding their rugged and desolate appearance, the secluded valleys which winded among those gigantic mountains nourished a race of hunters and shepherds; men who, living in a state of primeval simplicity, compelled from the soil a subsistance gained by severe labour, followed the chase over the most savage precipices and through the darkest pine forests, or drove their cattle to spots which afforded them a scanty pasturage, even in the vicinage of eternal snows. But the existence of such a people, or rather of a number of small communities who followed nearly the same poor and hardy course of life, had seemed to the rich and powerful princes in the neighbourhood a matter of as little consequence, as it is to the stately herds which repose in a fertile meadow, that a few half-starved goats find their scanty food among the rocks which overlook their rich domain. But wonder and attention began to be attracted towards these mountaineers about the middle of the fourteenth century, when reports were spread abroad of severe contests, in which the German chivalry, endeavouring to suppress insurrections among their Alpine vassals, had sustained repeated and bloody defeats, although having on their side numbers and discipline, and the advantage of the most perfect military equipment. Great was the wonder that cavalry, which made the only efficient part of the feudal armies, should be routed by men on foot; that warriors sheathed in complete steel should be overpowered by men who wore no defensive armour, and were irregularly provided with pikes, halberts, and clubs, for the purpose of attack: above all, it seemed a species of miracle, that knights and nobles should be defeated by peasants and shepherds. But the repeated victories of the Swiss at Laupen, Sempach, and on other less distinguished occasions, plainly intimated that a new principle of civil organisation, as well as of military movements, had arisen amid the stormy regions of Helvetia. Still, although the decisive victories which obtained liberty for the Swiss cantons as well as the spirit of resolution and wisdom with which the members of the little confederation had maintained themselves against the utmost exertion of Austria, had spread their fame abroad through all the neighbouring countries; and although they themselves were conscious of the power with which repeated victories had acquired, yet down to the middle of the fifteenth century, and at a later date, they retained in a great measure the wisdom, moderation, and simplicity of their ancient manners; so much so, that those who were intrusted with the command of the troops of the Republic in battle were wont to resume the shepherd's staff when they laid down the truncheon, and, like the Roman dictators, to retire to complete equality with their fellow-citizens, from the eminence to which their talents, and the call of their country, had raised them.

The story opens with the appearance of two travellers, father and son, who, with their guide, are bewildered in the mountains by a sudden storm. To extricate themselves from a situation of such danger and difficulty, the younger attempts to scale a broken path on the side of the precipice; and the following is among our author's most vivid scenes.

"Thus estimating the extent of his danger by the measure of sound sense and reality, supported by some degree of practice in ... ve youth went forward ... tep by step, winding ... and fortitude, and ... e could have ... At length ... rock ... undertaking; but it was also the most perilous part of it. The rock projected more than six feet forward over the torrent, which heard raging at the depth of a hundred yards beneath, with a noise like subterranean thunder. He examined the spot with the utmost care, and was led by the existence of shrubs, grass, and even stunted trees, to believe that this rock marked the farthest extent of the slip or slide of earth, and that could he but round the angle of which it was the termination, he might hope to attain the continuation of the path which had been so strangely interrupted by this convulsion of nature. But the crag jutted out so much as to afford no possibility of passing either under or around it; and as it rose several feet above the position which Arthur had attained, it was no easy matter to climb over it. This was, however, the course which he choose, as the only mode of surmounting what he hoped might prove the last obstacle to his voyage of discovery. A projecting tree afforded him the means of raising and swinging himself up to the top of the crag. But he had scarcely planted himself on it, had scarcely a moment to congratulate himself, on seeing, amid a wild chaos of cliffs and woods, the gloomy ruins of Geierstein, with smoke arising, and indicating something like a human habitation beside them, when, to his extreme terror, he felt the huge cliff on which he stood tremble, stoop slowly forward, and gradually sink from its position. Projecting as it was, and shaken as its equilibrium had been by the recent earthquake, it lay now so insecurely poised, that its balance was entirely destroyed, even by the addition of the young man's weight. Aroused by the imminence of the danger, Arthur, by an instinctive attempt at self-preservation, drew cautiously back from the falling crag into the tree by which he had ascended, and turned his head back as if spell-bound, to watch the descent of the fatal rock from which he had just retreated. It tottered for two or three seconds, as if uncertain which way to fall; and had it taken a sidelong direction, must have dashed the adventurer from his place of refuge, or borne both the tree and him headlong down into the river. After a moment of horrible uncertainty, the power of gravitation determined a direct and forward descent. Down went the huge fragment, which must have weighed at least twenty tons, rending and splintering in its precipitate course the trees and bushes which it encountered, and settling at length in the channel of the torrent, with a din equal to the discharge of a hundred pieces of artillery. The sound was re-echoed from bank to bank, from precipice to precipice, with emulative thunders; nor was the tumult silent till it rose into the region of eternal snows, which equally insensible, to terrestrial and unfavourable to animal life, heard the roar in their majestic solitude, but suffered it to die away without a responsive voice."

"The solid rock had trembled and rent beneath his footsteps; and although, by an effort rather mechanical than voluntary, he had withdrawn himself from the instant ruin attending its descent, he felt as if the better part of him, his firmness of mind and strength of body, had been rent away with the descending rock, as it fell thundering, with clouds of dust and smoke, into the torrents and whirlpools of the vexed gulf beneath. In fact, the seaman swept from the deck of a wrecked vessel, drenched in the waves, and battered against the rocks on the shore, does not differ more from the same mariner, when, at the commencement of the gale, he stood upon the deck of his favourite ship, proud of her strength and his own dexterity, than Arthur, when commencing his journey, from the same, Arthur, while clinging to the decayed trunk of an old tree, from which, suspended between heaven and earth, he saw the fall of the crag which he had so nearly accompanied. The effects of his terror, indeed, were physical as well as moral, for a thousand colours played before his eyes; he was attacked by a sick dizziness, and deprived at once of the obedience of those limbs which had hitherto served him so admirably; his arms and hands, as if no longer at his own command, now clung to the branches of the tree, with a cramp-like tenacity, over which he seemed to possess no power, and now trembled in a state of such complete nervous relaxation, as led him to fear that they were becoming unable to support him longer in his position. An incident, in itself trifling, added to the distress occasioned by this alienation of his powers. All living things in the neighbourhood had, as might be supposed, been startled by the tremendous fall to which his progress had given occasion. Flights of owls, bats, and other birds of darkness, were ecompelled to betake themselves to the air, had lost no time in returning into their bowers of ivy, or the harbour afforded them by the rifts and holes of the neighbouring rocks. One of this ill-omened flight chanced to be a *lammergeier*, or Alpine vulture, a bird larger and more voracious than the eagle himself, and which A... been accustomed to see, or at... look upon closely. With the instinct of most birds of prey, it is the custom of this creature, when gorged with food, to assume some station of inaccessible security, and there remain stationary and motionless for days together, till the work of digestion has been accomplished, and activity return with the pressure of appetite. Disturbed from such a state of repose? one of these terrific birds had risen from the ravine to which the spees gives its name, and having circled unwingly round with a ghastly scream and a flagging wing, it had sunk down upon the pinnacle of a crag, not four yards from the tree in which Arthur held his precarious station. Although still in some degree stupified by torpor, it seemed encouraged by the motionless state of the young man to suppose him dead, or dying, and sat there and gazed at him, without displaying any of that apprehension which the fiercest animals usually entertain from the vicinity of man. As Arther, endeavouring to shake off the incapacitating effects of his panic fear, raised his eyes to look gradually and cautiously around, he encountered those of the voracious and obscene bird, whose head and neck denuded of feathers, her eyes surrounded by an iris of a orange tawny colour, and a position more horizontal than erect, distinguished her as much from the noble carriage and graceful proportion of the eagle, as those of the lion place him in the ranks of creation above the gaunt, ravenous, grisly, yet dastard wolf. As if arrested by a charm, the eyes of young Phillipson remained bent on this ill-omened and ill-favoured bird, without his having the power to remove them. The apprehension of dangers ideal as well as real, weighed upon his weakened mind, disabled as it was by the circumstances of his situation. The approach of a creature not more loathsome to the human face, than averse to come within their reach, seemed as ominous as it was unusual. Why did it gaze on him with such glaring earnestness, projecting its disgusting form, as if presently to alight upon his person? The foul bird, was she the demon of the place to which her name referred? and did she come to exult, that an intruder on her haunts seemed involved amid their perils, with little hope or chance of deliverance? Or was it a native vulture of the rocks, whose sagacity foresaw that the rash traveller was soon destined to become its victim? Could the creature, whose senses are said to be so acute, argue from circumstances the stranger's approaching death, and wait, like a raven, or hooded crow by a dying sheep, for the earliest opportunity to commence her ravenous banquet? Was he doomed to feel its beak and talons before his heart's blood should cease to beat? Had he already lost the dignity of humanity the awe which the being formed in the image of his Maker inspires into all inferior creatures? Apprehensions so painful served more than all that reason could suggest; to renew, in some degree, the elasticity of the young man's mind. By waving his handkerchief,—using, however the greatest precaution in his movements,—he succeeded in scaring the vulture from his vicinity. It rose from its resting-place, screaming harshly and dolefully, and sailed on its expanded pinions to seek a place of more undisturbed repose, while the adventurous traveller felt a sensible pleasure at being relieved of its disgusting presence."

"But, as he looked around him, he became more and more sensible how much he was enervated by the bodily injuries and the mental agony which he had sustained during his late peril. He could not by any effort of which he was capable, fix his giddy and bewildered eyes on the scene around him,—they seemed to reel till the landscape danced along with them, and a motley chaos of thickets and tall cliffs, which interposed between him and the ruinous Castle of Geierstein, mixed and whirled round in such confusion, that nothing, save the consciousness that such an idea was the suggestion of partial insanity, prevented him from throwing himself from the tree, as if to join the wild dance to which his disturbed brain had given motion. 'Heaven be my protection!' said the unfortunate young man, closing his eyes,—in hopes, by abstracting himself from the terrors of his situation, to compose his too active imagination, 'my senses are abandoning me!' He became still more convinced that this was the case, when a female voice, in a high-pitched but eminently musical accent, was heard at no great distance, as if calling to him. He opened his eyes once more, raised his head, and looking towards the place from whence the sounds seemed to come, though far from being certain that they existed saving in his own disordered imagination. The vision which appeared h... almost confirmed him in the opinion that h... mind was unsettled, and his senses in no state to serve him accurately. Upon the very summit of a pyramidical rock that rose out of the depth of the valley, was seen a female figure, so obscured by mist, that only the outline could be traced. The form reflected against the sky, appeared rather the undefined ... eaments of a spirit than of a mortal maid... for her person s... more opaque, tha... led her pedestal... that the Virgin ha... descended in perso... was about to retire... voice again called t... shrill modulation o... which the natives of ... ence with each ot... ridge to another, acro... and width. While he ... this unexpected appa... from the ... presently after became again visible, perched, on the cliff out of which projected the tree in which Arthur had taken refuge. Her personal appearance, as well as her dress, made it then apparent that she was a maiden of these mountains, familiar with their dangerous paths. He saw that a beautiful young woman stood before him, who regarded him with a mixture of pity and wonder. 'Stranger,' she at length said, 'who are you, and whence come you?' 'I am a stranger, maiden, as you justly term me,' answered the young man, raising himself as well as he could, 'I left Lucerne this morning, with my father and a guide I parted with them not three furlongs from hence. May it please you, gentle maiden, to warn them of my safety, for I know my father will be in despair upon my account?' 'Willingly,' said the maiden; 'but I think my uncle, or some one of my kinsmen, must have already found them, and will prove faithful guides. Can I not aid you?—are you wounded—are you hurt? We were alarmed by the fall of a rock—ah, and yonder it lies, a mass of no ordinary size.' As the Swiss maiden spoke thus, she approached so close to the verge of the precipice, and looked with such indifference into the gulf, that the sympathy which connects the actor and spectator upon such occasions brought back the sickness and vertigo from which Arthur had just recovered, and he sunk back into his former more recumbent posture, with something like a faint groan. 'You are then ill?' said the maiden, who observed him turn pale; 'where and what is the harm you have received?' 'None, gentle maiden, saving some bruises of little import; but my head turns, and my heart grows sick, when I see you so near the verge of the cliff,' 'Is that all?' replied the Swiss maiden. 'Know, stranger, that I do not stand on my uncle's hearth with more security than I have stood upon precipices, compared to which this is a child's leap. You, too, stranger, if, as I judge from the traces, you have come along the edge of the precipice which the earth-slide hath laid bare, ought to be far beyond such weakness, since surely you must be well entitled to call yourself a cragsman.' 'I might have called myself so half an hour since,' answered Arthur; 'but I think I shall hardly venture to assume the name in future' 'Be not downcast,' said his kind adviser, 'for a passing qualm, which will at times cloud the spirit and dazzle the eyesight of the bravest and most experienced. Raise yourself upon the trunk of tree, and advance closer to the rock out of which it grows. Observe the place well. It is easy for you, when you have attained the lower part of the projecting stem, to gain, by one bold step, the solid rock upon which I stand, after which there is no danger or difficulty worthy of mention to a young man whose limbs are whole, and whose courage is active. 'My limbs are indeed sound,' replied the youth; 'but I am ashamed to think how much my courage is broken. Yet I will not disgrace the interest you have taken in an unhappy wanderer, by listening longer to the dastardly suggestions of a feeling which till to-day has been a stranger to my bosom.' The maiden looked on him anxiously, and with much interest, as, raising himself cautiously, and moving along the trunk of the tree, which lay nearly horizontal from the rock, and seemed to bend as he changed his posture, the youth at length stood upright, within what, on level ground, had been but an extended stride to the cliff on which the Swiss maiden stood. But instead of being a step to be taken on the level and firm ground, it was one which must cross a dark abyss, at the bottom of which a torrent surged and boiled with incredible fury. Arthur's knees knocked against each other, his feet became of lead, and seemed no longer at his command; and he experienced, in a stronger degree than ever, that unnerving influence which those who have been overwhelmed by it, in a situation of like peril never can forget, and ... others, happily strangers to its power ... ity even in comprehending ... discerned his emo... consequences ... er to restore ... from the ... ...

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throat, permitted the shape and exquisite whiteness of a well-formed neck to be visible at the collar, and for an inch or two beneath. The small portion of the throat and bosom thus exposed was even more brilliantly fair than was promised by the countenance, which last bore some marks of having been freely exposed to the sun and air—by no means in a degree to diminish its beauty, but just so far as to show that the maiden possessed the health which is purchased by habits of rural exercise. Her long fair hair fell down in a profusion of curls on each side of a face whose blue eyes, lovely features, and dignified simplicity of expression implied at once a character of gentleness, and of the self-relying resolution of a mind too virtuous to suspect evil, and too noble to fear it. Above these locks, beauty's natural and most beseeming ornament—or rather, I should say, amongst them—was placed the small bonnet, which from its size, little answered the purpose of protecting the head but served to exercise the ingenuity of the fair wearer, who had not failed, according to the prevailing custom of the mountain maidens, to decorate her tiny cap with a heron's feather, and the then unusual luxury of a small thin chain of gold, long enough to encircle the cap four or five times, and having the end secured under a broad medal of the same costly metal. I have only to add, that the stature of the young person was something above the common size, and that the whole contour of her form, without being in the slightest degree masculine, resembled that of Minerva, rather than the proud beauties of Juno, or the yielding graces of Venus. The noble brow, the well-formed and active limbs, the firm and yet light step; above all, the total absence of any thing resembling the consciousness of personal beauty, and the open and candid look, which seemed desirous of knowing nothing that was hidden, and conscious that she herself had nothing to hide, were traits not unworthy of the goddess of wisdom and of chastity."

The character of Arnold Biederman is a sketch as excellent as it is original: the clear *judgment*, the severe simplicity, the kindness, *the authority of the noble Swiss*, are brought *out so finely*. His little history will illustrate *this*. After relating the exploits of his grand*father in the* wars with Austria, at Sempach, &c., he goes on to say:

"My father, Count Willewald, followed the same course, both from inclination and policy. He united himself closely with the state of Unterwalden, became a citizen of the Confederacy, and distinguished himself so much, that he was chosen landamman of the Republic. He had two sons, myself and a younger brother, Albert; possessed as he felt himself, of a species of double character, he was desirous, perhaps unwisely if I may censure the purpose of a deceased parent), that one of his sons should succeed him in his lordship of Geierstein and the other support the less ostentatious, though not in my thought less honourable condition, of a free citizen of Unterwalden, possessing such influence among his equals in the canton as might be acquired by his father's merits and his own. When Albert was twelve years old, our father took us on a short excursion to Germany, where the form, pomp, and magnificence, which we witnessed, made a very different impression on the mind of my brother and on my own. What appeared to Albert the consummation of earthly splendour, seemed to me a weary display of tiresome and useless ceremonials. Our father explained his purpose, and offered to me, as his eldest son, the large estate belonging to Geierstein, reserving such a portion of the most fertile ground as might make my brother one of the wealthiest citizens in a district where competence is esteemed wealth. The tears gushed from Albert's eyes—'And must my brother,' he said 'be a noble Count, honoured and followed by vassals and
dants, and I a home-spun peasant among
ey bearded shepherds of Unterwalden?
father, I respect your will, but I will
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'proud boy, give the enemy of thy country a pretext to interfere in her affairs—appeal to the will of a foreign prince from the pleasure of thy father. Go, but never again look *me* in the face, and dread my eternal malediction.' Albert was about to reply with vehemence, when I entreated him to be silent and hear me speak. I had, I said all my life loved the mountain better than the plain; had been more pleased to walk than to ride; more proud to contend with shepherds in their sports than with nobles in the lists; and happier in the village dance than among the
e feats of
German nobles. 'Let me, therefore,' said I, 'be a citizen of the republic of Unterwalden: you will relieve me of a thousand cares; and let my brother Albert wear the coronet and bear the honours of Geierstein.' After some further discussion my father was at length contented to adopt my proposal, in order to attain the object which he had so much at heart. Albert was decared heir of his castle and his rank, by the title of Count Albert of Geierstein; and was placed in possession of these fields and fertile meadows amidst which my house is situated, and my neighbours call me Arnold Biederman.' 'And if Biederman, said the merchant, 'means, as I understand the word a man of worth, candour, and generosity,—I know none on whom the epithet could be so justly conferred."

Sir Walter Scott's are the very *beau ideal* of executioners; and a most Rembrant-like portrait of one is introduced.

"A faint stream of light through one of the numerous and narrow strit, or shot-holes, with which the walls were garnished, fell directly upon the person and visage of a tall swarthy man, seated in what, but for the partial illumination, would have been an obscure corner of this evil-boding apartment. His features were regular, and even handsome, but of a character peculiarly stern and sinister. This person's dress was a cloak of scarlet; his head was bare, and surrounded by shaggy locks of black, which time had partly grizzled. He was busily employed furbishing and burnishing a broad two-handed sword of a peculiar shape, and considerably shorter than the weapons of that kind which we have described as used by the Swiss. He was so deeply engaged in his task, that he started as the heavy door opened with a jarring noise; and the sword, escaping from his hold, rolled on the stone floor with a heavy clash, 'Hali Scharf-grichter,' said the knight, as he entered the folter kammer, 'thou art preparing for thy duty?' 'It would ill become your excellency's servant,' answered the man, in a harsh, dead tone, 'to be found idle. But the prisoner is not far off, as I can judge by the fall of my sword, which infallibly announces the presence of him who shall feel its edge.' 'The prisoners are at hand, Francis,' replied the governor 'but thy omen has deceived thee for once. They are fellows for whom a good rope will suffice; and thy sword drinks only noble blood.' 'The worse for Francis Steinernherz,' replied the official in scarlet; 'I trusted that your excellency, who have ever been a bountiful patron, should this day have made me noble.' 'Noble!' said the governor; 'thou art mad—thou noble!' 'And wherefore not, Sir Archibald Hegenbach? I think the name of Francis Steinernherz *von* But-acker will suit nobility, being fairly and legally won, as well as another. Nay, do not stare on me thus. If one of my profession shall do his grim office on nine men of noble birth with the same weapon, and with a single blow to each patient, hath he not a right to his freedom from taxes, and his nobility by patent?' 'So says the law,' said Sir Archibald; 'but rather more in scorn than seriously, I should judge, since no one was ever known to claim the benefit of it.' 'The prouder boats for him,' said the functionary, that shall be the first to demand the honors due to a sharp sword and a clean stroke. I, Francis Steinernherz, will be the first noble of my profession, when I shall have despatched one more knight of the empire.' 'Thou hast been ever in *my* service, has thou not?' demandod De Hagenbach. 'Under what other master,' replied the executioner,' could I have enjoyed such constant practice! I have executed your decrees on condemned sinners since I could swing a scourge, lift a crowbar, or wield this trusty weapon; and who can say I ever failed of my first blow, or needed to deal a second; Tristrem of the Hospital, and his famous assistants, Petit Andre and Trois Eschelles, are novices compared with me, in the use of the noble and knightly sword. Marry, I should be ashamed to match myself with them in the field practice with bowstring and dagger; these are no feats worthy of a Christian man who would rise to honor and nobility.' 'Thou art a fellow of excellent address, and I do not deny it,' replied De Hagenbach. 'But it cannot be—I trust it cannot be—that when noble blood is becoming scarce in the land, and proud churls are lording it over knights and barons, I myself should have caused so much to be spilled. 'I will manner the persons to your excellency by name and title,' said Francis, drawing out a roll of parchment, and reading with a commentary as he went on:—'There was Count William of Bivershoe—he was my assay piece, a sweet youth, and died most like a Christian.' 'I remember—he courted my mistress,' said Sir Archibald. 'He died on St. Jude's, in the year of grace 1455,' said the executioner. 'Go on—but name no dates,' said the governor. 'Sir Miles of Stockenhorg—' 'He drove off my cattle,' observed his excellency. 'Sir Louis of Riesenfeldt—' continued the executioner. 'He made love to my wife,' commented the governor. 'The three Jung-herrn of Lammerbourg—you made their father, the count, childless in one day.' 'And he made me landless,' said Sir Archibald: 'so that account is settled. Thou needest read no farther,' he continued; 'I admit thy record, though it is written in letters somewhat of the reddest. I had counted these three young gentlemen as one exception.' 'You did me the greater wrong' said Francis; 'they coast three good blows of this good sword.' Be it so, and God be with their souls.' said Hagenbach. 'But thy ambition must go to sleep for a while, Scharfgerichter; for the staff that came hither to-day is for dungeon and cord, or perhaps a touch of the rack or strappadoe—there is no honor to win on them. 'The worse luck mine,' said the executioner. 'I had dreamed so surely that your honor had made me noble: and then the fall of my sword!' 'Take a bowl of wine, and forget your auguries. 'With your honor's permission, no,' said the executioner; 'to drink before noon were to endanger the nicety of my hand.' * * *

"The cars, so lately placed to obstruct the passage of the street, were not joined together, and served to support a platform, or scaffold, which had been hastily constructed of planks. On this was placed a chair, in which sat a tall man, with his head, neck, and shoulders bare, the rest of his body clothed in bright armour. His countenance was as pale as death, yet young Philinson recognised the hard-hearted governor Sir Archibald de Hagenbach. He appeared to be bound to the chair. On his right, and close beside him, stood the priest of Saint Paul's, muttering prayers, with his breviary in his hand; while on his left, and somewhat behind the captive, appeared a tall man, attired in red, and leaning with both hands on the naked sword, which has been described on a former occasion. The instant that Arnold Biederman appeared, and before the landam-man could open his lips to demand the meaning of what he saw, the priest drew back, the executioner stepped forward, the sword was brandished, the blow was struck, and the victim's head rolled on the scaffold. A general acclamation and clapping of hands, like that by which a crowded theatre approves of some well-graced performer, followed this feat of dexterity. While the headless corpse shot streams from the arteries, which were drunk up by the sawdust that strewed the scaffold, the executioner gracefully presented himself alternately at the four corners of the stage, modestly bowing, as the multitude greeted him with cheers of approbation. "Nobles, knights, gentlemen of free-born blood, and good citizens,' he said, "who have assisted at this act of high justice, I prey you to bear me witness that this judgment hath been executed after the form of the sentence, at one blow, and without a stroke missed or repeated.' The acclamations were reiterated. 'Long live our Scharfgerichter Steinernherz, and many a tyrant may he do his duty on!' 'Noble friends,' said the executioner, with the deepest obeisance, 'I have yet another word to say. and it must be a proud one.—God be gracious to the soul of this good and noble knight, Sir Archibald de Hagenbach. He was the patron of my youth, and my guide to the path of honour. Eight steps have I made towards freedom and nobility on the heads of free-born knights and nobles, who have fallen by his authority and command; and the tenth, by which I have attained it, is upon his own, in grateful memory of which I will expend this purse of gold, which but an hour since he bestowed on me, in masses for his soul. Gentlemen, noble friends, and now my equals, La Ferette has lost a nobleman and gained one. Our Lady be gracious to the departed knight. Sir Archibald de Hagenbach, and bless and prosper the progress of Stephen Steinernhetz von Blutascker, now free and noble of right!' With that he took the feather out of the cap of the deceased, which, soiled with the blood of the wearer, lay, near his body upon the scaffold, and, putting it into his own official bonnet, received the homage of the crowd in loud huzzas, which were partly in earnest, partly in ridicule of such an unusual transformation."

We have no room for further extracts this week; though the scenes in which the secret tribunal of the Vehme, Charles the Bold, and Margaret of Anjou, make their appearance, tempt us to further selection. The whole story is one of extreme interest, which we hope rather to have excited than impaired by our selections: as we have taken care they should be such as would not develope the mystery so loved by novel readers. In conclusion: the imagination of Scott appears here in its youthful vigour; and we predict that this will be one of his popular productions.—*Lit Gaz.*

Miscellanea.

THE CORDILLERA OF THE ANDES.—We shortly began to descend a little, and soon opened the valley of Uspallata, where the mighty Cordiliera broke upon our view in all its awful magnificence, covered with snow down to its very base. This was the first full view we had of it, for while on the eastern side of the mountains we had just crossed, the summits only were visible; but now, the whole mass bro
our sight like a world of snow.
ith amazement: most wistf
throw my head back to gaze at its mighty summits towering amidst the clouds, and thought it almost presumption to attempt such an undertaking as crossing them. Oh, man! if ever thou hast the vanity to think thyself more than what thou really art, a mere worm upon earth, or that thou art superior to any other of thy fellow-worms crawling here below—go, in the depth of winter, and view the mighty, tremendous Cordillera!—*Ibid.*

DESCENT OF THE ANDES.—At length we came to the Cuesta de Concual. This was a dreadful descent, leading down to an awful depth below, with the river running at the bottom, but a very short distance to the right. It was really terrific to look down; and I am speaking within the opinion of many whom I have consulted on the subject, when I say, that it was at least eleven or twelve hundred feet in a direct descent, in all parts so steep, that there was no possibility of standing; many parts were also hard and slippery, and how to get down this was now our task, which I should never have thought in the power of human beings to accomplish, had I not witnessed it and done it myself: so little are we aware what we are capable of performing till brought to the trial. I stood and gazed with wonder, scarcely believing they would attempt it. However, the loads were cast off, and away they flew, tumbling and sliding down like lightning. Our beds went into the river, and were soon swept out of sight. Then the peons prepared, and laying themselves flat on their backs, with their arms and legs extended, to my utter amagement, they flew down one after the other with the swiftness of an arrow, guiding themselves clear of the river, although going down with such velocity; one turned, and rolled once or twice head over heels, then round and round like a ball, till he reached the bottom without the slightest injury. Now, I thought this would never do for me, so I waited to see how my companion would manage. He approached the brink, and working a hole first to rest his heels in, thrust his stick half way in the snow, so that it might support him to lower himself down a little and then dig another hole. In this manner he went down the very steepest part, and then let go, and slid the rest in a sitting posture. Now came my turn; I commenced with the plan of my companion, but finding it so very steep, and not liking the hanging posture by one arm, I acted more securely, but was much longer about it; first working a hole with my stick and putting my heel in it then working another hole and putting the other heel in, thus seeing my way clearly before me, and having a footing of both feet at a time in a sitting posture, while I worked myself steps with my stick till I passed the steepest part; then I let go, lying flat on my back, and went down with amazing velocity, a distance of five hundred feet. Coming down this place occupied me nearly two hours; but I would not have let go on the steepest part for all the gold and silver in the mines of Peru.—*I bid.*

The sumptuous entertainments at the Castle of Dublin are quite amazing to the Irish. The Duke of Northumberland's dinner parties consist generally of fifty persons. A servant stands behind each chair; in addition to which forty other attendants are kept in the room. The kindness and affability of the noble host and his excellent consort have won all hearts.

John Bayley, Esq. eldest son of Mr. Justice Bayley, has been appointed Clerk of Assize on the Northern Circuit, in the room of Fletcher Rigge, Esq, deceased. Mr. Justice Bayley has perseveringly gone the Northern Circuit for many years with a view to this valuable appointment, it being in the gift of the senior Judge who has last travelled the circuit.

ADMISSION OF A CATHOLIC MAGISTRATE.—At Pontefract Sessions, yesterday week, the Hon. Edward Robert Petre, of Stapleton Park, took the oath prescribed by the Catholic Relief Bill, to enable him to act as a Magistrate for the West-Riding of Yorkshire. The bench, considering the early period of the Session, was uncommonly crowded, many magistrates having attended out of compliment to Mr, Petre. When the ceremony was concluded, this gentlemen received the warm congratulations of his brother magistrates, and of the gentlemen of the bar. This, we believe, is the first instance of a Catholic gentleman admitted to the magistracy under the operation of the Catholic Relief Bill.—*Leeds Mercury.*

YORK MINSTER.—The roof is to be on the Minster within four moths, and from the number of hands to be employed, there is no douht but the Cathedral will be renovated in a shorter period than was at first expected.

NEW ORGAN FOR YORK MINSTER.—Dr. Camidge has compleled his plan for one of the most magnificent instruments ever executed. It has been submitted to the inspection of the Archbishop and the Dean, and it has been pronounced by Mr. Greatorex, and other eminent and musical characters, to be the most splendid and perfect conception of an organ ever planned. The organ is intended to be ready for erection by the first of May next year, and will be the largest in the world,

MR. O'CONNELL.—The subscription to what is celled the O'Connell Tribute, is confidently expected to amount to at least £50,000.

Mr. Hurst, who has long been what is termed the Dike of Norfolk's member for Horsham, on Tuesday vacated his seat for that place, as was anticipated, to make way for Lord Surrey.

Martin, the Incendiary, was removed last week from York to London, where he is to be confined in Bedlam.

It is rumoured that it is the intention of Government to take off the duties of French wines.

The tax on British spirits last year amounted to four millions; on tea to three millions; and on candles to half a million.

The Marquis and Marchioness de Palmella, accompanied by seven of their children, together with their suite, have goue to Paris.

Mademoiselle Sontag arrived in London on Tuesday.

MR KEAN.—This emi
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